



## THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL.

## A PLAIN, SENSIBLE ADDRESS.

## His Efforts to Restore Harmony and Peace.

## The Tendency of Nations is Toward Republicanism.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The Weather is very cold to-day. There was a fine display. The following is the

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Under Providence, I have been called a second time to act as Executive over this great nation. It has been my endeavor in the past to maintain all the laws and, so far as lay in my power, to act for the best interests of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the same direction in the future, aided, I trust, by my four years' experience in the office.

When my first term of the office of Chief Executive began the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution and three of the former States of the Union had not been restored to their Federal relations. It seemed to me wise that no new questions should be raised so long as that condition of affairs existed; therefore the past four years, so far as I could control events, have been consulted in the effort to restore harmony, public credit, commerce and all the arts of peace and progress.

## REPUBLICANISM.

It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending towards Republicanism, or Government by the people through their chosen representatives, and that our own great Republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others. Under our Republic we support an army less than that of any European power of any standing, and a Navy less than that of either of, at least five of them. There could be no extension of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force but rather might such extension enable us to diminish it.

The theory of Government changes with general progress. Now, that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, together with rapid transit by steam, all parts of a continent are made contiguous for all the purposes of the Government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country made easier than it was throughout the old thirteen States at the beginning of our national existence. The effects of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make him a citizen. Yet, he is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong and should be corrected. To this correction I stand committed, so far as executive influence can avail.

Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man except to give him a fair chance to develop what there is good in him—give him an access to schools, and when he travels let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive.

The States lately at war with the general Government are now happily rehabilitated and no executive control is exercised in any one of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances.

## SANTO DOMINGO.

In the first year of the past administration the proposition came up for the admission of Santo Domingo as a territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but was a proposition from the people of Santo Domingo, and which I entertained. I believe now as I did then, that it was for the best interests of this country for the people of Santo Domingo and all concerned that the proposition should be received favorably. It was, however, rejected constitutionally and therefore the subject was never brought up again by me.

## ACQUIRING TERRITORY.

In future, while I hold my present office, the subject of the acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I will recommend any proposition looking to such acquisition. I say here, however, that I do not share in the apprehension held by many as to the danger of governments becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of their extension of territory. Commerce, education and the rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam have changed all this. Rather do I believe that our great Maker is preparing the world in His own good time to become one nation, speaking one language, and when armies and navies will be no longer required.

## RESTORATION.

My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country; to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value as compared with the world's standard of values, Gold, and if possible to par. With it to the construction of cheap routes of transit through the land; to the end that the products of all sections may find a market and leave a living remuneration to the producer; to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and with distant nations; to the re-establishment of commerce and share in the carrying trade upon the ocean; to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports the only safe method of returning to and permanently maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor and by a humane course

to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influences of education and civilization. It is either this or a war of extermination—wars of extermination engaged in by people pursuing commerce and all industrial pursuits, are expensive even against the weakest people and are demoralizing and wicked.

## INDIAN POLICY.

Our superiority of the strength and advantages of civilization should make us lenient toward the Indian. The wrong already inflicted upon him should be taken into account and the balance placed to his credit. The moral view of the question should be considered and the question asked; cannot the Indian be made a useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment? If the effort is made in good faith, we will stand better before the civilized nations of the East and in our own consciences for having made it. All these things are not to be accomplished by one individual, but they will receive my support and such recommendations to Congress, as will, in my judgment, best serve to carry them into effect. I beg your support and encouragement.

## CIVIL SERVICE.

It has been and is my earnest desire to correct abuses that have grown up in the civil service of the country. To secure this reformation, rules regulating the method of appointment and promotion were established and have been tried. My effort for such reformation shall be continued to the best of my judgment. The spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained. I acknowledge before this assemblage, representing as it does every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my countrymen for the great honor they have conferred upon me by returning me to the highest office within their gift, and the further obligation resting on me to render to them the best services within my power. This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be released from the responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming and from which I have scarcely had a respite since the eventful firing upon Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted under the first call for troops growing out of that event. I did not ask for place or position and was entirely without influence or the acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle threatening the very existence of the nation. I performed a conscientious duty without asking promotion or command, and without a revenging feeling towards any section or individual. Notwithstanding this, throughout the war and from my candidacy for my present office in 1868, to the close of the last Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equalled in political history, which to-day I feel that I can afford to disregard, in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

## THE INAUGURATION.

## The Grandest Pageant of the Age.

From the Washington correspondence of the New York Times, we copy the following graphic description of how Pennsylvania Avenue appeared on the morning of the inauguration:

Thousands of visitors added to the thousands of the days before crowded the hotels and boarding houses, and overflowed into the streets, traveling-bag in hand, in the all but vain search for quarters. The troops moved to their rendezvous almost on the double quick, pedestrians bundled themselves against the rudest blasts winter, and on every hand, as friend met friend, the universal exclamation was, "Isn't it cold?" But, though the cold was bitter and pinched the civic display on the streets, the arrangements on all hands were smooth, simple and perfect in execution. There was to the procession and inaugural ceremony no mishap and no accident. Everybody and everything, except the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was on time, and though everybody but the hale and hearty shrank from the exposure of the day there was good feeling and gay spirits everywhere present. The contests of the winter session, the acrimonies of Credit Mobilier, the charges and counter charges of debate and controversy, all faded away into the darkness of the past, and as the duties of the Senators and Representatives were lifted one by one from off their uneasy minds, the spirit of peace and forgiveness seemed to resume its place, the lost and forgotten amenities were resumed in the intercourse of men, and the vision, heretofore so intent upon the past, turned hopefully once more to the future.

## THE PROCESSION.

No President was ever escorted to the inauguration ceremonies at the national Capitol by so large, brilliant, or representative a military procession, as that which to-day moved with pomp and grandeur to the second inauguration of President Grant. Though a piercing cold wind swept down the broad avenue, chilling through and through even the most comfortably clad of the troops in line, the bright sun-rays brought out conspicuously and brilliantly the bright uniforms, gilded trappings and burnished arms and equipments of the troops. No better opportunity could be afforded the military for displaying to fine advantage their marching qualities, than they enjoyed to-day on the clean-swept broad avenue, with its smooth pavement leading from the White House to the Capitol. Thousands of people from every State gathered to see the grand military display. Men who had marched through a dozen States when there was but little chance for pomp and parade, came to see the military organizations from a dozen States participate in the peace triumph of their great and beloved leader. Pennsylvania avenue was decorated most elaborately; every building was covered with flags, and from every window floated streamers and banners. Every window was occupied, every balcony and temporary platform was filled, and the sidewalks were thronged by people long before the procession began moving. Choice positions affording a sight of the avenue for some distance commanded extra prices. Rushing and scrambling from an early hour in the morning, the vast crowd eagerly took possession of every tree, box and railing on either side of the avenue, and stood through the long hour occupied by the procession in passing a given point.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## FROM NASHVILLE.

## Passage of the School Bill.

## The Republicans Vote for it Nearly Solid.

## The Congressional Apportionment Bill.

Special to the Chronicle.

NASHVILLE, March 6.

The school bill passed the House just as it came from the Senate, by a vote of forty-six to eighteen.

A desperate struggle was made to defeat it, even by some who finally voted for its passage.

The Republicans, with two exceptions, voted for it, as it was the best they could get under the circumstances.

The bill provides for a State Superintendent and superintendents for the counties, with district directors. The fund amounts to \$2,000,000 with interest, and poll tax to be equally distributed throughout the State, with ten cents additional to be expended in the counties when collected.

While it was not a party vote, yet sixteen Democrats voted No. There will be various protests with various views. Nearly all the noes explained why it was they voted as they did, for, of course, none were opposed to schools!

NASHVILLE, March 7, 2:30 P. M.

The following special dispatch should have reached us in time for our last issue: Senator Leake, of Memphis, died this evening at the St. Cloud Hotel.

The Congressional Apportionment Bill passed the House by a vote of forty-eight to eighteen.

The counties in the Second District are Anderson, Campbell, Union, Scott, Morgan, Roane, Loudon, Monroe, Blount, Sevier, Jefferson and Knox.

There will be some opposition in the Senate.

## FOREIGN.

## Dissolution of the Spanish Assembly Probable.

LONDON, March 8.—The report from Madrid, that the great powers will jointly withdraw their diplomats from Madrid if a Federal Republic is proclaimed, is denied.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the Times says the Government of France has officially given Germany financial guarantees for the payment at the designated time of the last milliard of francs of the war indemnity, and that negotiations between the two Governments for the entire evacuation of French territory by the German troops at an early day have already been commenced.

Unsettled Condition of Affairs in Spain. The Daily Telegraph of this morning has a special dispatch from Madrid stating the streets in the vicinity of the palace of the Cortes were thronged with people during the session of the Assembly yesterday and much excitement prevailed. Detachments of civil guards were stationed at various strategic points in anticipation of an outbreak.

The same dispatch states that it is known that Figueras, President of the Council, will to-day propose a motion for the immediate dissolution of the Assembly.

It is reported that over a hundred persons were injured at the Fort Mount Valerian explosion, at Paris.

The Imparcial says a column of troops, while pursuing the Carlists in the Province of Serida, suddenly mutinied and refused to continue the pursuit.

## The War in Spain.

BAYONNE, March 5.—The news received here from the Northern and North-eastern Provinces of Spain, mostly from Carlist sources, shows that the insurrection is growing stronger every day. The situation at Pampeluna is critical. A rising of Federalists is apprehended in this city. The National troops withdrew on Saturday into the Citadel, and the commandant threatened to bombard the town if the Federalists revolted. The Carlist chiefs, Allo and Dowegaway, with 4,000 men were within three miles of the walls. The garrison numbers 3,500 men. Reinforcements sent by General Pavia, deserted on the march.

The Carlists under Sedallo recently defeated the Government force commanded by Abinelly, near Tormera. The latter lost several officers and twenty privates killed.

The army at Victoria, formerly under the command of General Moniones, has been reduced, by desertion, from 12,000 to 7,000 men.

It is reported that a Carlist band has penetrated to the vicinity of Oranjeuz, twenty-eight miles southeast of Madrid.

## Inauguration Dinner in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 4.—Midnight.—A dinner was given to-night at the American Legation in honor of the inauguration of President Grant. Minister Bancroft presided. At his right sat Prince Bismarck. The Diplomatic Corps was represented by its principal members. Among the distinguished guests were Count von Philippborn and Herr von Guelt, Director of Universities. The toast, "The President of the United States," was offered by Prince Bismarck, and Mr. Bancroft gave the health of the German Emperor.

LONDON, March 4.—It is reported that the frauds on the Bank of England amounts to \$2,000,000, and that of this amount \$350,000 was drawn upon Jay Cook, McCulloch

& Co.; \$200,000 upon Rothschilds, and a large amount, the exact figures of which are unknown, is upon the Barings. Some of these houses are said to be making strenuous efforts to suppress the details of the transactions. It is stated on what appears to be good authority that one of the members of the house of Rothschild went to Newgate to-day and had an interview with Noyes, an alleged accomplice of the swindlers, and startling revelations concerning their operations were made, the nature of which is kept secret for the present.

## HOME NEWS.

## Destructive Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, March 7.—The fire in Waburn Centre this evening burned six or seven dwelling houses, a store and one church completely and another partially. The loss is from \$75,000 to \$100,000. The property was insured. The fire caught from a kerosene lamp which was left burning in a photographer's establishment.

A dispatch from Charleston, South Carolina, says a negro named Pipin has been arrested for having on Saturday last beaten his wife to death, then by means of kerosene burned her body in a shocking manner.

Smuggled silks, kid gloves, valued at \$5,000, were seized to-day on the steamship Persia. No arrests were made. Lace valued at \$2,500 was seized on another vessel on Wednesday and a lady passenger was arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—General Carey H. Fry, Chief Paymaster of the Military Division of the Pacific, died here yesterday.

Orders have been given for the soldiers to prepare to march to the lava beds. Three hundred will start immediately. The commanding officer has determined to accept no terms but an unconditional surrender. Nothing but a fight will satisfy Capt. Jack.

The San Francisco Victoria Colonist has the following: The steamer, George S. Wright is close ashore near the village of the Kuangath Indians. A fierce tribe of Indians who brought this news to Victoria, remained five days and encamped on the beach, but saw no signs of boats or people from the wreck. Indians from the village, who are usually very cautious about such matters, did not come near shore. It is now thought that part or all of the crew may be prisoners in the hands of these savages. Worst in British Columbia.

## The Modoc War is Over.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Advices from the seat of War indicate that Capt. Jack has yielded and the Modoc war is over.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The meeting of journeymen shoemakers to recognize the strike was slimly attended. It is thought to be a failure.

Commander Edmund W. Henry is dead. COLUMBIA, March 10.—Late information from Laurens county proves the kuklux outrages reported committed there to be a base fabrication by the Radical officers. There was a row between two drunken men.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 10.—This morning, in the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the trial committee in the case of Rev. J. F. Clarke, of White Sulphur Springs, West Va., of which committee Rev. N. Head is chairman, reported the charge of immorality sustained and Clarke was expelled from the Church.

The committee in the case of Rev. Dr. Huston are taking testimony.

PORTSMOUTH, March 7.—Lewis Wagner, the shoals murderer, was arrested at Boston last night at 5 o'clock, and is expected on the noon train to-day. There is an excited crowd here waiting for him, and the Mayor has procured a squad of marines from the Navy Yard to guard him. The details of the double murder are most horrible. The woman who escaped was badly frozen.

## WASHINGTON.

## Extra Pay for Members of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The members of Congress have been excited over their extra pay, which they voted themselves—some five thousand dollars. Comptroller Taylor has finally decided that there is no technical objection to paying them.

Spencer was sworn in as Senator from Alabama.

## HEADQUARTERS PEACE COMMISSION.

Fairchills, March 4.

To Columbus Delano, Secretary of Interior, Washington.

The Medocs emphatically reject all offers and propositions. They propose to meet in full force Meacham and Applegate with six thousand men in lava bed. This undoubtedly means treachery. We are still willing to meet them in conference, but not upon their terms. They have an accession of 24 warriors that are not Medocs. We will send a message of protection to all who come out. The commission is a failure. Instructions are coming. It is a time of vast importance. Couriers await the propositions to be signed.

A. B. MEACHAM.

## Important Decision of the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Supreme Court to-day, in the case of Humphreys et al vs. Pegues, from the Circuit Court of South Carolina, decided that the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad Company in South Carolina is, by the laws of the State, exempt from taxation, and that the law of 1868, enacted to repeal this exemption, is void. The Court says it is too late to raise the question whether a State has the power to bind itself against imposing taxes, for it has been held in this Court that a State has the power to bind itself in relinquishing the taxing power and such a provision of a contract which the State may subsequently impair. Other cases involving the same principle were decided in favor of the anti-tax.

The Diplomatic Corps in full court costume called on the President to-day to congratulate him on his re-inauguration.

Many of them were accompanied by ladies of their families. Several ladies of the Cabinet officers' households were present and nearly all the members of the Cabinet were in attendance. After the formalities between the President and the foreign representatives, Blaque Bey made the following address:

"Mr. President—I have the honor to offer you the congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps upon this the occasion of your re-inauguration. I feel both pleased and flattered that the duty has devolved upon me to express to you the sincere wishes of my colleagues and myself for the preservation of your life and the consequent success of your administration."

To this the President replied:

"Mr. Dean—I receive with sensibility the congratulations which you offer on behalf of your colleagues accredited to this government. My intercourse with you all has hitherto been agreeable and I trust may so continue. It is my wish and shall be my purpose in the future as in the past to keep up with the countries which you represent these cordial and friendly relations which are essential to general prosperity and happiness."

Gen. Dent, for the past four years in charge of the reception room at the White House, has been ordered to his regiment. W. H. Crook succeeds Gen. Dent.

## Legislative Summary.

Thursday, March 6.

In the Senate yesterday a resolution was introduced, which lies over, to maintain the honor and good faith of the State in reference to certain moneys received into the Treasury under the act of May 8, 1861. A bill was introduced to authorize the people to call a Constitutional Convention, providing for an election of members of that Convention, to be held on the 23d of September, 1873. The funding bill, after being considered nearly all day, finally passed its third reading by a vote of 14 to 9.

In the House, the bill on third reading to prevent unjust discriminations and extortions in the rates to be charged by the different railroads in this State for the transportation of freights on said roads, was discussed by Messrs. G. W. Martin, Leech, McAdoo, Trousdale, B. M. Tillman, H. R. Moore and Elder, and was finally lost. Three bills with reference to granting charters were passed on third reading. The Senate bill to regulate the system of common schools was adopted in lieu of the pending House bill, but a vote on third reading was not reached.—Banner.

## The Case of Rev. Dr. Huston.

The case of Dr. L. D. Huston, charged with lewd conduct, &c., which is to be investigated by the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which assembled yesterday in Trinity Church, corner of Madison avenue and Preston street, has not yet been reached. The conference, at the time of the adjournment yesterday, was engaged in passing upon the characters of the ministers, whose names were called as they appeared upon the roll of the various districts. Dr. Huston's case will be taken up when his name is reached. The committee over which Rev. Mr. Rodgers presided, who made the preliminary examination into the charges against Dr. Huston, will submit a report when the case is reached, and it is understood that Dr. Huston will, through clerical counsel, insist that the examination made by Mr. Rodgers' committee was final, and that the action of that committee, which was to the effect that the charges were not sustained, must be accepted by the conference as finally disposing of the matter. The question will be for the presiding bishop to determine. Dr. Huston was not present yesterday, and it seems to be generally understood that he will not be present during the sitting of the conference. In the event of his non-appearance in person or by counsel the case will go by default, and the traverser will be expelled from the ministry. A true bill has been found against Dr. Huston in the Criminal Court on the charge of adultery, which is a misdemeanor punishable by fine in Maryland. It is asserted his absence at this time is due to this cause. In a trial at law witnesses against him will be produced, whom the ecclesiastical court compel to testify. As the offense for which Dr. Huston is indicted in the State court is only a misdemeanor he can not be reached by requisition in another State. Hence, if he does not choose voluntarily to appear here, he cannot be brought to trial in the Criminal Court.—Baltimore Sun.

## The President's Proposed Tour.

RICHMOND, VA., March 5.—The General Assembly to-day passed a resolution appointing a joint committee of fifteen to make arrangements to receive President Grant and suite in such a manner as shall comport with the dignity of the Commonwealth. The city councils of Richmond and Petersburg have heretofore taken action looking to the reception of the President.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 5.—The city council of Charleston have unanimously adopted the following resolutions: That the mayor extend an invitation to His Excellency Gen. Grant, President of the United States, to visit Charleston during his contemplated Southern tour, and that he be received as the guest of the city and entertained as such during his sojourn; that five aldermen and twenty-one citizens be nominated and appointed by his honor or the mayor, who shall act as a committee to make all the necessary arrangements for the proper reception and entertainment of the Chief Magistrate of the country.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The Lexington (Va.) Citizen says: The prospects for a good wheat crop this year are promising in our country (Rockbridge) and so far as we have heard the prospect is generally good throughout the Valley. We have now every reason to expect that we shall have more than an average crop.